

Also, petition of the Central Labor Council of Portland and vicinity, favoring the passage of legislation for the repeal of the Dick military law placing the State militia on the Army pay roll; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOBECK: Petition of various improvement clubs of Omaha, Nebr., favoring the passage of legislation making an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers of limited and moderate means in Nebraska in the cyclone and tornado of March 23, 1913; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota: Petition of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of South Dakota, Watertown, S. Dak., protesting against the allowing of Canadian grain to enter the United States either in bond or at less than the regular freight rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOTT: Petition of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York City, protesting against the passage of legislation for an increase in the amount of foreign articles which Americans returning from abroad may bring in free of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce, Watertown, N. Y., protesting against the passage of legislation for the removal of duty on flour and leaving a duty on wheat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, protesting against the passage of legislation reducing the tariff on floor and wall tile; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Rev. A. C. Loucks and others, of Lowville, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Sims amendment to House bill 27876, providing for the closing of the Panama Exposition on Sunday; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, petition of Robert A. Hughes and others, of Carthage, N. Y., favoring the passage of legislation for an investigation of the charges against the Appeal to Reason; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

Also, petition of the American Cutlery Co. and others, of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the passage of any legislation making a change in the present duty on table cutlery; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the American Association for International Conciliation, favoring the passage of legislation for the immediate settlement of free-tolls clause in the Panama Canal act either by the rescinding of the clause, a mutual agreement, or by international arbitration; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Pawtucket Chapter, favoring the passage of legislation for the construction of a memorial highway to Mount Vernon; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of the Rhode Island State Branch, Lodge No. 147, of the American Federation of Labor, favoring the passage of legislation making an amendment to the Sherman antitrust law exempting organizations of labor, etc., from same; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Helen M. Barnbrook, Providence, R. I., and William Williams, Bristol, R. I., favoring the passage of legislation prohibiting the importation of the plumage of wild birds for the use of milliners; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, Providence, R. I., protesting against the police protection of the women in the suffragettes' parade in Washington, March 3, 1913; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAYNE: petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, favoring the passage of the Sims amendment to House bill 27876, providing for the closing of the Panama Exposition on Sundays; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. REILLY of Connecticut: Petition of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, New Haven, Conn., protesting against the passage of the proposed legislation for the consolidation of the customs district of New Haven and of other cities of Connecticut; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

Also, petition of the Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 45, National Association of Letter Carriers, favoring the passage of the Hamill bill, providing a pension for the retirement of the aged and infirm civil-service employees; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of the general executive committee of the Railway Business Association, favoring the passage of legislation for the adoption of the national budget as a method of regulating the receipts and expenditures of the National Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the International Typographical Union, favoring the passage of legislation making it unlawful for any

person, for a cash consideration or any other, to circulate, either oral or printed, any statement that can not be substantiated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of New Britain, Conn., protesting against the passage of legislation to repeal portion of the Panama Canal act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: Petition of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, protesting against the police protection of the women in the suffragette's parade in Washington March 3, 1913; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Nevada Bar Association, Reno, Nev., favoring the passage of pending legislation to simplify Federal procedure on the law side of the court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Fallon Chamber of Commerce, Fallon, Nev., and the Reno Commercial Club, Reno, Nev., favoring the passage of legislation relative to a grant by the United States to the State of Nevada of 1,000,000 acres of public lands, to be disposed of for the benefit of the State road fund; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of citizens of Elko, Nev., favoring the passage of legislation to prevent the parole of the Federal life prisoners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Socialists of Churchill County, and Manhattan, Nev., favoring the passage of legislation to make an investigation of the indictment of Fred D. Warren and Eugene V. Debs, of the Appeal to Reason; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Owen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Philip George; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers accompanying bill granting a pension to Charles H. Reed; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: Petition of members of Commodore Barry Branch, No. 310, of the American Continental League, Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against the passage of the Root bill to repeal the free-tolls portion of the Panama Canal act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the United Hatters of North America, Local No. 8, Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against the passage of any legislation for the reduction of tariff on hats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity, protesting against the passage of the proposed legislation to increase the internal-revenue tax on cigars on a sliding scale; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 8, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.  
ATLEE POMERENE, a Senator from the State of Ohio, appeared in his seat to-day.

### THE JOURNAL.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I ask that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I think the Journal of the first day of the session, at least, ought to be read, and I must object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection, and the Secretary will proceed with the reading of the Journal.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I do not see the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] in his seat. I was present at the time, and I do not recall that the Senator from Missouri objected to the consideration of the concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, although it is so noted in the Journal.

Mr. SMOOT. He made a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I think he made a parliamentary inquiry, but my recollection is that he did not object to the consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from Missouri, Mr. President, simply submitted to the Chair the question whether the concurrent resolution could then be taken up, except by unanimous consent. He did not make a formal point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Journal will be corrected accordingly, and if there is no further objection the Journal will stand approved as corrected.

Mr. STONE subsequently said: Mr. President, as a matter of privilege, I desire to have the Journal corrected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state for the benefit of the Senator from Missouri that the Journal was ordered corrected.

Mr. STONE. I have just come into the Senate. My attention has been called to the matter. I do not know how it was corrected.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] had it corrected to correspond with what occurred yesterday.

Mr. STONE. I desired to make a statement and to have the Journal accordingly corrected. I did not object to the consideration of the concurrent resolution referred to, coming from the House. I merely raised the question of order as to whether under the rules of the Senate the resolution could be considered on yesterday without unanimous consent. The Chair held to the contrary, and I acquiesced. I do not care to have the Journal show that I objected to the consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Journal has already been ordered corrected in accordance with the statement of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. STONE. Then my remarks are unnecessary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Attention was called to the fact by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] in the absence of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. STONE. That is satisfactory.

#### IMPORTATION OF TEAS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the Senate resolution adopted on the 28th of February, 1913, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit certain correspondence, rulings, reports, and orders relative to the importation into this country of green teas or colored teas, the Chair presents the original documents, which the Secretary of the Treasury says, in his judgment, should be furnished instead of any report. The papers will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate, pursuant to law, the annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended October 11, 1912, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

#### DEMOTION OF WILLIAM HALL AND OTHERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication, dated March 3, 1913, from the then Postmaster General, Mr. Hitchcock, transmitting a supplementary list of papers from the Post Office Department relating to the demotion in 1911 of William Hall, E. H. Erwin, R. E. Erwin, J. J. Negley, and E. P. Rodman, clerks in the Railway Mail Service, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

#### SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I present the certificate of the governor of Illinois certifying that Hon. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS was duly elected by the Legislature of Illinois a Senator to represent that State in the United States Senate for the term of six years. I ask that the credentials may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the credentials.

The credentials of JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, chosen by the Legislature of the State of Illinois a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1913, were read and ordered to be filed.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of New Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint resolution 17, with regard to the international exposition and celebration to be held in El Paso, Tex., to commemorate the building and completion of the Elephant Butte Dam.

Whereas through the efforts of the Government of the United States, acting by and through the Reclamation Service, the largest irrigation enterprise in the United States, namely, the Rio Grande project or, as it is otherwise known, the Elephant Butte Dam, located 110 miles north of El Paso, Tex., and 90 miles north of Las Cruces, N. Mex., on the Rio Grande, in the fertile Rio Grande Valley, is to be completed during the year 1915; and

Whereas by virtue of such Rio Grande project thousands of acres of land will be reclaimed and made available for beautiful and attractive and productive orchards and homes; and

Whereas the people of El Paso County, Tex., and the people of the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico are to hold a great irrigation and industrial exposition in El Paso in the year 1915 to commemorate the building and completion of the Elephant Butte Dam, at which celebration it is planned to officially open the floodgates of the great irrigation project; and

Whereas the said irrigation project is, in a sense, an international project, in this, that the same is being built by the Government of the United States, by virtue of a treaty with the Republic of Mexico, which treaty provides, amongst other things, that the said Republic of Mexico shall receive yearly from the said dam 60,000 acre-feet of water; and

Whereas it is appropriate that the United States should formally signify to the Republic of Mexico that the project is nearing completion and that the United States would welcome the participation of the Republic of Mexico in the celebration so as aforesaid to be held in El Paso, Tex.; and

Whereas it is fitting that the Government of the United States should participate in the said celebration because of the successful building of the greatest of the irrigation projects on the Rio Grande, which is commonly known as the American Nile, which project rivals the great English Assouan Dam on the Nile River in Egypt: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico (the Senate concurring therein), That a vote of thanks and appreciation is hereby extended by the State of New Mexico to the Government of the United States and to the officials of the Reclamation Service of the United States for their active interest in the needs of the State of New Mexico and for the energy and ability displayed by them in the conception and execution of the work upon said irrigation project; and be it further*

*Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, requested by the State of New Mexico to officially ask the Republic of Mexico to participate in the celebration and exposition to be held in said city of El Paso in the year 1915; and be it further*

*Resolved, That the State of New Mexico hereby extends a cordial invitation to the President of the United States to visit the Rio Grande Valley in the year 1915 during the holding of said celebration and exposition and to participate in the formal opening of the said irrigation project; and be it further*

*Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, requested to make an appropriation in the sum of \$250,000 in order that the Government of the United States may participate in the said celebration; and be it further*

*Resolved, That duly authenticated copies of this resolution shall be immediately made and sent by the secretary of state of New Mexico to the President of the United States and to the President of the Senate of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to Senators ALBERT B. FALL, THOMAS B. CATRON, C. A. CULBERSON, and MORRIS SHEPPARD, and to Congressmen HARVEY B. FERGUSON, CHARLES F. CURRY, and W. R. SMITH, and to the Director of the Reclamation Service of the United States.*

I hereby certify that the word "the" interlined on eighth line of page 2 was placed there before signing.

E. C. DE BACA,  
President of the Senate.  
ISIDORO ARMijo,  
Chief Clerk of the Senate.  
ROMAN L. BACA,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
FRANK STAPLIN,  
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 13, 1913.

WILLIAM C. McDONALD,  
Governor of New Mexico.  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO,  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Antonio Lucero, secretary of state of the State of New Mexico, do hereby certify—

That I have carefully compared the annexed copy of joint resolution No. 17 of the Senate and House of Representative of the State of New Mexico in Legislature assembled, with the original thereof as filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of New Mexico on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1913, and that it is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at Santa Fe this 13th day of March, A. D. 1913, and in the one hundred and thirty-seventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

ANTONIO LUCERO,  
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas it is necessary for the proper industrial and commercial development of the Territory of Hawaii that there shall be at least one suitable terminal port for the accommodation of vessels on each of the four principal islands—Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, and Kauai—of this Territory; and that, in view of the size and contour of the largest island, Hawaii, there should be one or more such ports on each side thereof; and

Whereas surveys, or surveys and improvements, have been authorized by the Congress for one such port on each of the islands of Maui, Oahu, and Kauai, and on the east side of the island of Hawaii, but not yet for any such port on the west and south side of the island of Hawaii: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to cause a preliminary examination and survey to be made of the harbors on the west and south coast of the island of Hawaii with a view to determining the best location for a port or ports on that coast; and be it further*

*Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and the Delegate in Congress from Hawaii.*



THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, March 8, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was this day adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii.

ERIC A. KNUDSEN,  
President of the Senate.  
JOHN H. WISE,  
Clerk of the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, March 8, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was this day adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,  
Speaker House of Representatives.  
EDWARD WOODWARD,  
Clerk House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair presents a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington in favor of adequate fortifications and military defenses of the harbors of the Pacific coast. The memorial will be referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses.

Mr. JONES. I think it should go to the Committee on Military Affairs as it relates to fortifications.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 11, passed February 11 and March 7, 1913, by the Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Washington, with the original enrolled copy of said joint memorial now on file in this office and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original, and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol in Olympia, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 11.

To the President of the United States of America, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington:

We, your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Washington, the House concurring, assembled in regular session of the Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Washington, most respectfully represent and pray as follows:

Whereas the State of Washington has many wealthy cities and towns wholly dependent upon the national seacoast defense for protection from invasion from the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas by the fourth biennial report of the State board of tax commissioners of the State of Washington the assessed valuation of all of the property in the State of Washington, taxable under the statutes of said State, appears to be \$1,005,086,251; and

Whereas Grays and Willapa Harbors are wholly without military defenses of any kind or nature; and

Whereas the whole of Washington and Oregon is accessible from the Pacific Ocean through Grays and Willapa Harbors; and

Whereas the naval strength of the United States now stationed on the Pacific coast would be wholly inadequate, in case of threatened invasion, to properly protect the Pacific coast and repel any attempted invasion from the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas petitions have been filed with Senator W. L. JONES, of the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which petitions were signed by taxpayers of the States of Washington and Oregon, that the petitioners thereon represented \$332,898,097, as appraised by the taxing officers of said States and duly certified by such taxing officers, praying that Grays and Willapa Harbors be fortified; and

Whereas many banking, milling, manufacturing, and coal mining corporations and wholesale merchants signed said petitions, whose assets could not be shown by certificates of the State board of tax commissioners of the States of Washington and Oregon, in addition to the amounts first above shown to be so verified by certificates; and

Whereas the following commercial bodies of the Northwest have, by resolutions duly and regularly adopted, found that the fortification of Grays and Willapa Harbors was a public necessity, to wit: Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore.; New Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, Aberdeen, Wash.; Montesano Chamber of Commerce, Montesano, Wash.; Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash.; Olympia Chamber of Commerce, Olympia, Wash.; and the Centralia Chamber of Commerce, Centralia, Wash.; and

Whereas Gen. Marion P. Maus, commanding the department of the Columbia, United States Army, has recommended the fortification of Grays and Willapa Harbors in his last report: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Washington (the House concurring), That the President of the United States of America, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington be, and they are hereby, urged to take such action as will lead to the speedy planting of adequate fortifications and military defenses capable of repelling any attempted invasion through said harbors from the Pacific Ocean.

The secretary of state is hereby directed to immediately transmit a certified copy of this memorial to his excellency the President of the United States of America, to the honorable Secretary of War, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington.

Passed the senate February 11, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Passed the house March 7, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of North Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A joint resolution ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas the Sixty-second Congress of the United States of America, at the second session, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, made and passed the following proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit:

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That in lieu of the first paragraph of section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

Therefore be it  
Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, duly convened, That the said foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America be, and the same is hereby, ratified by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this joint resolution be forwarded by the governor of this State to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, at Washington, and to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the National Congress.

Approved March 7, 1913, 9.25 a. m.

L. B. HANNA,  
Governor.  
J. H. FRANCE,  
Speaker of the House.  
M. J. GEORGE,  
Chief Clerk of the House.  
A. T. KRAABEL,  
President of the Senate.  
W. D. AUSTIN,  
Secretary of the Senate.

This certifies that the within bill originated in the House of the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota and is known on the records of that body as house bill No. 5.

M. J. GEORGE,  
Chief Clerk of the House.

Filed in this office this 18th day of February, 1913.

THOMAS HALL,  
Secretary of State.  
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
BISMARCK, N. DAK.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of North Dakota and keeper of the great seal of said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing three pages, hereto attached, contain a true and correct copy of a joint resolution ratifying that amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the direct election of United States Senators, as passed by the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, which was approved by the governor on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1913, the original of which is now on file in my office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Bismarck, N. Dak., this 6th day of March, A. D. 1913.

THOMAS HALL,  
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of New Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 3, requesting Congress to pass an act to provide for the purchase of all land grants in New Mexico; place the land of said grants in the homestead class; segregate the mineral rights in said lands and place them under the United States mining laws for location and development; classify said lands into agricultural, grazing, timber, and mineral lands; and provide for the lease and sale of same.

Whereas the State of New Mexico has within its boundaries a number of large land grants which contain valuable agricultural, grazing, timber, and mineral lands, now owned and held by individuals and corporations, which are being offered for sale, and which ought to be developed, but which are being sold, subdivided, and developed too slowly; and

Whereas it is deemed advisable that New Mexico should provide for the immigration of more people to said State, and is also in need of more developed land on which to base and collect taxes for support of the county and State governments; and

Whereas the opening of such land grants would increase the population of the State very materially within a few years, and assist in building up and developing the State generally for the good of the people and the State government; and

Whereas said land grants are being offered for sale at reasonable prices in large acreage, but of which the individual settlers can not buy small parcels, and the State of New Mexico is unable to purchase said lands; and

Whereas the best part of New Mexico's mineral resources are contained within the boundaries of said land grants and are prohibited from being opened up and developed by prospectors and miners, and thereby the progress of the State is being greatly hindered: Now, therefore,

We respectfully pray, in the name of the people of the State of New Mexico, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America pass an act providing that the United States shall purchase the said land grants; that said lands shall be classified into agricultural, grazing, timber, and mineral lands; that such of said lands as may be deemed desirable shall be placed under the homestead laws and opened to the citizens of the United States for settlement; that provision shall be made for the lease and sale of the grazing and timber lands, if any of such lands are not placed in the homestead class; that all mineral rights in said land grants so purchased shall revert back to the United States of America, and said mineral lands shall be opened and subject to location and development under the United States laws and regulations; and that all such lands shall be classified and leased or sold to the people at what it cost the United States.

*Resolved*, That one copy of this memorial be sent to each, the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, by the secretary of state of New Mexico.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of New Mexico, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Antonio Lucero, secretary of state of the State of New Mexico, do hereby certify that there was filed for record in this office at 10.05 o'clock a. m., on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1913, Senate joint resolution No. 20, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, and, also, that I have compared the following copy of the same, with the original thereof now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of New Mexico, at the city of Santa Fe, the capital, on this 15th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

ANTONIO LUCERO,  
Secretary of State.

Senate joint resolution 20, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas at the second session of the Sixty-second Congress of the United States of America a joint resolution was duly adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows, to wit:

"That in lieu of the first paragraph of section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate the executive authority of the State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico*, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby, ratified, and that certified copies of this resolution be forwarded by the governor to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

E. A. MIERA,  
President pro tempore of the Senate.

ISIDORO ARMIJO,

Chief Clerk of the Senate.

ROMAN L. BACA,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FRANK STAPLIN,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved this 15th day of March, A. D. 1913.

WILLIAM C. McDONALD,  
Governor of the State of New Mexico.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of South Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of South Dakota, ss:

I, Frank Glasner, secretary of state of the State of South Dakota, do hereby certify that the annexed joint resolution, to wit, house joint resolution No. 23, was duly passed by the 1913 session of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, approved by the governor, and is now in full force and effect.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota this 8th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

FRANK GLASNER,  
Secretary of State.  
By J. T. NELSON,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

House joint resolution 23, declaring in favor of retention, control, and administration of the national forests and the forest reserves of the United States by the Federal Government.

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the Senate concurring).*

SECTION 1. That it is, and is hereby, declared to be the sense of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota that the national forests and forests reserves belonging to the United States, wherever located, should continue to be and remain in the exclusive ownership, possession, control, and administration of the Federal Government. That the policy of protection, conservation, and development of the National Federal resources embraced in said national forests and forest reserves can and will be best promoted and safeguarded and the public interests involved therein best subserved by such Federal retention of ownership, possession, control, and administration.

SEC. 2. That a copy of these resolutions be forthwith forwarded to the Speaker of the National House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a resolution passed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1913.

Resolution relative to the passage by the Congress of the United States of laws relative to the sale of small fruits.

Whereas there is now no uniform legislation in the United States governing the sale of berries, cherries, currants, and other small fruits by standard dry measure; and

Whereas at various seasons berries, cherries, currants, and small fruits are shipped from certain States for sale and distribution in other States; and

Whereas the same are shipped and sold in small boxes, baskets, or other receptacles which are not uniform in size or measure, but which are generally of less capacity than standard dry measure; and

Whereas it is desirable that such berries, cherries, currants, and small fruits be sold by standard dry measure, and that the boxes, baskets, or other receptacles in which they are to be sold shall contain standard measure: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby requests the Congress of the United States to pass laws and regulations which will provide that all berries, cherries, currants, and small fruits shall be sold in the United States by standard dry measure, and, further, that the baskets, boxes, or other receptacles in which they are sold shall conform to standard dry measure.

*Resolved*, That certified copies of these resolutions be sent by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress and to each of the Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts.

In house of representatives, adopted March 17, 1913.

In senate, adopted in concurrence March 20, 1913.

A true copy.

Attest:

FRANK J. DONAHUE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas it appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring)*, That the application be made, and hereby is made, to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

*Resolved further*, That the legislatures of all other States of the United States, now in session or when next convened, be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

*Resolved further*, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to the several Members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

THOMAS MORRIS,  
President of the Senate.  
MERLIN HULL,  
Speaker of the Assembly.  
A. C. TRETOW,  
Acting Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Received March 26, 1913, 9.10 a. m.

J. S. DONALD, Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of New Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 1, adopted by a unanimous vote of both House of Representatives and Senate of the State of New Mexico, March 13, 1913, memorializing the President and the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America to enact just and appropriate homestead and forest-reserve laws for the arid regions and to administer them with due regard to the rights of actual settlers, and asking for the restoration to the public domain of certain lands in New Mexico.



Whereas President Elect Woodrow Wilson, in a public address before the Chicago Association of Commerce, at Chicago, January 11, 1913, announced as follows:

"Natural resources must be conserved and also used for the common good."

"Until the business men of America make up their mind both to husband and to administer as if for others as well as for their own profit the natural resources of the country some of the questions ahead of us will be immensely difficult of solution."

"When the Government at Washington undertakes in the future to develop a policy of this sort the first thing it must know is the state of mind—psychology of the men that it is dealing with. That attitude must be declared open and transparent. Do you not see that it is your responsibility, not mine?"

"I shall sit there and try to preside over the matter, but I shall know what to do only as I can judge the men I am dealing with. The moment their purpose is declared to be for the general interest and shown by their procedure to be for the general interest, then the whole atmosphere of suspicion will be dissipated and the Government will come to a normal relation with the citizens of the United States."

"This country is not going to grow rich in the future by the efforts of the men who already have got in. It is going to grow rich by the efforts of the men who have not yet got in. It is a truism to say that it is going to get rich by the efforts of the future generations after this generation is gone. The next generation is now struggling for a foothold, and the next generation finds it extremely difficult to get a foothold."

Whereas the national homestead act passed by the Thirty-seventh Congress, May 20, 1862, and going into effect on and after January 1, 1863, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," to wit:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of 21 years and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to enter one-quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands: \* \* \* *Provided*, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her land which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres"; and

Whereas the sentiment and spirit expressed by President Elect Woodrow Wilson in the above language is in true harmony and accord with the evident object and purpose of the original homestead law of 1862 and in keeping with an enlightened and comprehensive understanding of what is meant by true and proper conservation of our natural resources and unalterably opposed to all forms of injustice and abuse toward the pioneers and early settlers who would undergo the hardships of establishing homes on the public domain and transforming the desert into gardens and orchards, making possible thousands of prosperous and happy homes for the people; and

Whereas our Federal land policy as administered by and through the Interior Department of the United States to that area or section situate west of the one hundredth meridian of west longitude, and known and designated as the arid regions of the United States, has for years been one of gross ignorance of actual conditions existing in said regions and has been almost continually mismanaged by commissioned, incapable, and incompetent subordinates, whose attempt to serve the public can best be described as insane, effete, academic, impractical, inequitable, unjust, farcical, humiliating, degrading, and insulting to our citizens and subversive of the public good; and

Whereas large forest reserves have been created within New Mexico, over 70 per cent of which contain no forests or merchantable timber whatever, but for the use and pasture upon which the owners of sheep and cattle in the immediate vicinity are charged heavy rentals, which places them at a great disadvantage in competition with other such stock raisers who enjoy the privileges of free range; and

Whereas other large areas have been withdrawn from settlement for the purpose of classification as to whether or not it is coal, oil, or mineral land, and such classification delayed from time to time by the Interior Department, thus preventing the occupation and settlement of the land under the homestead and desert-land laws, except in a restricted and unsatisfactory manner, and preventing the settlement of larger areas of land; and

Whereas all of these reservations and withdrawals have greatly retarded the development of New Mexico, by preventing the residents and people of said State from securing the wood and pasture which they have employed for generations, preventing the settlement of the State and the building of homes to a large extent, and has restrained the development of the State in its agricultural, horticultural, and other industries; and

Whereas large areas of land are withdrawn as part of reclamation projects which are not necessary to but which has been determined will not become a part of such projects, and the settlement and reclamation of such withdrawals thereby prevented; and

Whereas New Mexico's opportunity for expansion is grievously vexed and burdened by the present Federal land policy and practically all of the agricultural and grazing lands of some counties, particularly of San Juan and Rio Arriba, are occupied with national forests and unwise withdrawals of lands from the public domains under one pretense or another, thus preventing settlement and the development of the State's resources; and

Whereas your memorialists thoroughly and completely agree with President-Elect Woodrow Wilson in his expressed attitude as to what should be the policy of the Government toward reclamation, conservation, and homesteading the arid regions of the West and in restoring the spirit of the original homestead law of 1862 and in guaranteeing justice and fair treatment to the humblest pioneer and homesteader;

Now, therefore, your memorialists respectfully but earnestly pray for the passage of an act by Congress prohibiting the further withdrawal of the lands of New Mexico for any purpose whatever, and respectfully request the immediate restoration of all lands embraced within the several forest reservations of New Mexico which do not contain mer-

chantable timber or are necessary to the administration of such reservations. That we respectfully request the immediate classification of lands now withdrawn for coal, oil, or other minerals pending classification, and the opening to entry of such portions as are found not to contain coal, oil, or minerals; be it further

*Resolved*, That all Government lands classified as coal lands should be open to entry or sale, under proper regulations, so that they may be developed, and persons taking up such coal lands be not subject to indictment; be it further

*Resolved*, That the United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from New Mexico are hereby requested to use their influence to remove the said restrictions and that the governor of New Mexico is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a committee of three representatives, citizens of New Mexico, not more than two from any one political party, to go to Washington, D. C., and aid our Senators and Representatives in presenting this joint memorial to President-elect Wilson and to Congress; and that the expenses of such committee of three be paid by themselves; be it further

*Resolved*, That the presiding officers of each house of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico are hereby directed to forward to President-elect Wilson of the United States and to the presiding officers and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and to the governors and presiding officers of the Legislatures of the States of Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah copies of this joint memorial.

E. C. DE BACA,  
President of the Senate.  
ISIDORO ARMILLO,  
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

ROMAN L. BACA,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
FRANK STAPLIN,  
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, J. S. Donald, secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of joint resolution No. 5, introduced as joint resolution No. 3, S, has been compared by me with the original enrolled act on file in this department, and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original enrolled act.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State at the capitol, in the city of Madison, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

J. S. DONALD,  
Secretary of State.

Joint resolution ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to popular election of United States Senators.

Whereas both Houses of the Sixty-second Congress of the United States of America, at its second session, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, made the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit:

"A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein)*, That in lieu of the first paragraph of section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph 2 of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, and in lieu of all of paragraph 1 of section 4 of said Article I, in so far as the same relates to any authority in Congress to make or alter regulations as to the times or manner of holding elections for Senators, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

"The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators shall be as prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election, as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

Therefore be it

*Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring)*, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America be, and the same hereby is, ratified by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this joint resolution, certified by the secretary of state, be forwarded by the governor to the Secretary of State at Washington, and to the presiding officers of each House of the National Congress.

H. C. MARTIN,  
President of the Senate.  
F. M. WYLIE,  
Chief Clerk of the Senate.  
MERLIN HULL,  
Speaker of the Assembly.  
C. E. SHAFFER,  
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Received February 27, 1913, 4.10 p. m.

J. S. DONALD,  
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of New Hampshire, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I, Edward N. Pearson, secretary of state of the State of New Hampshire, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a true copy of joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution ratifying the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and America" (approved March 14, 1913), as engrossed in this office and in my custody as secretary of state.

In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the seal of the State, at Concord, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1913.  
[SEAL.] EDWARD N. PEARSON,  
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1913.

Joint resolution ratifying the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:

Whereas both Houses of the Sixty-first Congress of the United States of America, at its first session, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, made the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit:

"A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the legislature of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, namely, Article XVI:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America be, and the same is hereby, ratified by the General Court of the said State of New Hampshire; and further be it

Resolved, That certified copies of this joint resolution be forwarded to the governor of this State, to the Secretary of State of the said United States, and to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the said United States.

WILLIAM J. BRITTON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
ENOS K. SAWYER,  
President of the Senate.

Approved March 14, 1913.

SAMUEL D. FELKER, Governor.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a telegram in the nature of a resolution adopted by the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 2, 1913.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Respectfully I transmit the following resolution of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico:

The House of Delegates of Porto Rico considers it a very high honor for any human being of this world to be invested with American citizenship, but under present circumstances it prays that Congress take no action upon this matter without direct consultation and in accordance with the will of Porto Rican people, because there exist tendencies favorable and adverse to United States citizenship for the Porto Ricans. This resolution of the house of delegates does not affect its sentiments of adhesion and friendship toward the noble American people, but is inspired by its sentiments of respect and love for the natural sovereignty of the people of Porto Rico.

JOSE DEDIEGO, Speaker.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution passed by the General Assembly of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the harbor of Nawiliwili, on the island of Kauai, has been selected by the United States Engineers for improvement, and a project therefor has been approved by the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas the need of such improvement is urgent in the interest of commerce and shipping, the development of the island, and the convenience of its citizens and residents as well as of the traveling public: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be earnestly requested to appropriate and make available, as soon as may be, sufficient funds to enable the carrying out of the plan or project for the improvement of such harbor; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, March 10, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on March 10, 1913.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,  
Speaker House of Representatives.  
EDWARD WOODWARD,  
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, March 12, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on March 12, 1913.

ERIC A. KNUDSEN,  
President of the Senate.  
JOHN H. WISE,  
Clerk of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF OREGON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Ben W. Olcott, secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 18, with the original thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Oregon on the 27th day of February, 1913, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 27th day of February, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

BEN W. OLCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in legislative session assembled, respectfully represent that—

Whereas it appears from reliable information that the price of grain bags, wool bags, and jute cloth is excessive and unreasonably high; and

Whereas the jute crop for the year 1912 was as large as that of the year 1907 (the former high-water mark in the production of jute); and that there was carried over from last year several millions of grain bags, thus indicating that a shortage of raw material and reserved manufactured product can not be the cause of the recent high prices for bags; and

Whereas it is reported that the price of jute grain bags, wool bags, and cloth has been unreasonably advanced by a few large corporations and dealers of the Pacific coast, brought about by cornering the market and so manipulating the sale thereof that they have been able to force all prices to almost double that paid by consumers in previous years; and

Whereas it is believed these high and exorbitant prices exist by reason of the large corporations on the Pacific coast entering into an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and by using other artificial means which have enabled them to fix the price of jute grain bags, wool bags, and cloth at an exorbitant and unreasonable price and in violation of the laws of the United States, and thereby forcing the consumers to buy all jute products at a very high, exorbitant, and unreasonable price; and

Whereas it is estimated that the alleged jute bag and cloth trust has completely cornered and controlled the price of jute bags and cloth, enabling the trust to obtain enormous profits amounting to at least 50 per cent: Be it

Resolved, That your memorialists respectfully and earnestly petition and request the Congress of the United States to thoroughly investigate and probe the grain-bag monopoly existing on the Pacific coast, and should this probe and investigation disclose violation of the Federal laws, the proper officials of the United States be instructed to use all just means to punish such individuals, firms, or corporations, participating in any grain-bag monopoly, or illegal acts in violation of the Federal laws.

Adopted by the house February 26, 1913.

C. N. MCARTHUR,  
Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the senate February 26, 1913.

DAN J. MALARKEY,  
President of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Wilfred L. Gifford, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of house joint memorial No. 8, by Oversmith; passed the house February 21, 1913; passed the senate March 3, 1913; which was filed in this office on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1913, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1913, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

[SEAL.]

WILFRED L. GIFFORD,  
Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 8.

To the honorable the Senators and Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that—

Whereas a large portion of the State of Idaho has been set aside by the United States Government and placed in forest reserves; and

Whereas it is necessary on the part of several counties of the State of Idaho, in which a part of the forest reserves are situated, to maintain and construct roads and bridges in such forest reserves; and Whereas the cost of the construction and maintenance of such roads and bridges is a grievous burden upon the taxpayers of said counties, and there being no revenue derived by such counties from such forest reserves commensurate with such cost:

We therefore pray and earnestly urge that the Department of the Interior be required to make a thorough investigation of the roads and



bridges which should be constructed and maintained in such forest reserves, and a sufficient appropriation be made by the United States for the purpose of building and maintaining all necessary roads and bridges in such forest reserves.

The secretary of state is hereby instructed to forward copies of this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and copies of the same to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

This memorial passed the house of representatives on the 21st day of February, 1913.

C. S. FRENCH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

This memorial passed the senate on the 3d day of March, 1913.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR,  
*President of the Senate.*

I hereby certify that the within house joint memorial No. 8 originated in the house during the twelfth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

DAVID BURRELL,  
*Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Wilfred L. Gifford, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 7, by Macbeth and Hart, relating to the restoration of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson; passed the senate February 28, 1913; passed the house March 1, 1913; which was filed in this office on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1913, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1913 and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

[SEAL.]

WILFRED L. GIFFORD,  
*Secretary of State.*

Senate joint memorial 7.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that—

Whereas the members of the twelfth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, united by feelings of deepest affection and national bonds to Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of American Independence, heartily indorse the action of the Jefferson-Monticello Association in endeavoring to restore to a position of national dignity his home, Monticello, where he lived, died, and is buried—

The secretary of the State of Idaho is hereby instructed to forward this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and copies of the same to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

This senate joint memorial No. 7 passed the senate on the 28th day of February, 1913.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR,  
*President of the Senate.*

This senate joint memorial No. 7 passed the house of representatives on the 1st day of March, 1913.

C. S. FRENCH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial No. 7 originated in the senate during the twelfth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

SUMNER C. BROWN,  
*Secretary of the Senate.*

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Wilfred L. Gifford, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of House joint memorial No. 7, by Mason; passed the house February 21, 1913; passed the senate March 3, 1913; which was filed in this office on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1913, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

[SEAL.]

WILFRED L. GIFFORD,  
*Secretary of State.*

House joint memorial 7.

To the honorable the Senators and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent and petition as follows: That—

Whereas on the 19th day of April, 1911, there was introduced in the National House of Representatives House bill No. 5966, providing for the permanent location of and for the marking and monumenting of the old Oregon Trail from the Missouri River to the Puget Sound as a memorial to the brave and hardy pioneers whose hardships, suffering, and brilliant achievements saved the Oregon country, of which Idaho was a part, to the Union and opened the way for the further development of this vast territory: Now, therefore,

Your memorialists, in the name of and for the people of the State of Idaho, and speaking in behalf of all of the people living in the territory traversed by the old Oregon Trail, earnestly and respectfully petition and urge that said House bill No. 5966 be passed by Congress.

The secretary of the State of Idaho is hereby instructed to forward copies of this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of

the United States, and copies of the same to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

This memorial passed the house of representatives on the 21st day of February, 1913.

C. S. FRENCH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

This memorial passed the senate on the 3d day of March, 1913.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR,  
*President of the Senate.*

I hereby certify that the within house joint memorial No. 7 originated in the House during the twelfth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

DAVID BURRELL,  
*Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF COLORADO,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Colorado, ss:

I, James B. Pearce, secretary of state of the State of Colorado, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 4, by Senator Cross.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Colorado, at the city of Denver, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

JAMES B. PEARCE,  
*Secretary of State.*  
By THOMAS F. DILLON, Jr.,  
*Deputy.*

Senate joint memorial 4.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, would respectfully represent that under and by direction of the Secretary of the Interior the Hon. R. B. Marshall, chief geographer of the department, recently visited Colorado to determine by personal observation whether there should be established in Colorado a national park.

That the said Marshall, following the said order, visited Colorado, and after a careful and painstaking examination of the country proposed to be included in said national park recommended the creation of the same.

That the people of Colorado desire that said park shall be established. It includes the highest mountain peaks in the State; the area is little adapted to either agriculture or grazing; its scenery for sublimity and grandeur is not excelled on the continent. Its location is easy of access to America's millions who seek health and recreation in the summer months, being situated in the front and main range of the Rocky Mountains.

We therefore urge that you pass an act creating the said Rocky Mountain National Park, adopting the metes and bounds as set forth in the report of said Chief Geographer Marshall to the Secretary of the Interior and embodying provisions as contained in a bill for an act creating the said park, prepared and introduced in the National House of Representatives for that purpose.

And this your memorialists will ever pray.

STEPHEN R. FITZGARRALD,  
*President of the Senate.*  
O. C. SKINNER,  
*Speaker of the House.*

Approved, February 25, 1913, 8.09 p. m.

ELIAS M. AMMONS,  
*Governor of the State of Colorado.*

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of California, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Assembly joint resolution 2, relative to requesting the United States Congress to authorize and direct the Postal Savings System to loan its funds to school districts.

Whereas under the act of Congress now in force, which establishes a Postal Savings System throughout the United States, there is no authority by which the board of trustees of said Postal Savings System is permitted to loan the funds of said system to the various school districts throughout the Nation; and

Whereas it appears that if such authority existed the school districts of this State and every State would be able thereby to obtain money directly from the funds of said Postal Savings System with more facility and at lower rates of interest; and

Whereas it appears that by their ability to borrow money more easily and under better conditions the school districts of this State and of every State will receive great benefits of economy, saving, and financial prosperity, which will consequently afford the rising generation of our Nation better education and development: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly of the State of California hereby join in requesting the Congress of the United States to amend the act establishing the Postal Savings System in such manner as will authorize and direct the board of trustees of said Postal Savings System to invest the funds of said system in school district bonds of the various school districts of the several States, and that our representatives in the Senate and the House of Representatives of Congress do their utmost to further such legislation as will effect the above result; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the assembly to the President of the Senate of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and a copy hereof to each Member of Congress and to each newly elected Member of Congress.

C. C. YOUNG,  
*Speaker of the Assembly.*  
L. B. MALLORY,  
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*

Received by the governor this 4th day of February, A. D. 1913.

ALEXANDER MCCABE,  
Private Secretary to the Governor.

Filed with the secretary of state this 4th day of February, 1913.  
Witness my signature and the seal of this office at Sacramento this  
4th day of February, 1913.  
[SEAL.]

FRANK C. JORDAN,  
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented resolutions adopted by the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1913.

Resolutions in favor of the establishment of an international commission on the cost of living.

*Resolved*, That the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, believing that the world-wide increase in the cost of living and the possibility of a continuance of this increase for an indefinite period is a matter of great importance, and believing that an international commission on the cost of living should be appointed to meet the urgent need to find a scientific basis for any reforms in this respect which can be accomplished by legislation, hereby approves of the effort to bring about such an international commission.

*Resolved*, That certified copies of these resolutions be sent by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts.

In senate, adopted January 31, 1913.

In house of representatives, adopted in concurrence February 6, 1913.

A true copy.

Attest:

FRANK J. DONAHUE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF OREGON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Ben W. Olcott, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 14 with the original thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Oregon on the 27th day of February, 1913, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon. Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 28th day of February, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

BEN W. OLCOTT,  
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 14.

Whereas Harry Hill and other settlers known as the "Sherman County settlers" have suffered great damages by reason of the erroneous restoration to homestead settlement of certain lands in the State of Oregon by the Secretary of the Interior, from which lands said settlers were afterwards ousted as a result of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as set forth in the report made by Special Agent Thomas B. Neuhausen, of the Department of the Interior; and

Whereas the honorable Senate of the United States, on August 19, 1911, passed an act to adjust the claims of said settlers, and appropriating therefor the sum of \$250,000; and

Whereas the Committee on Claims of the honorable House of Representatives of the United States has favorably reported a like bill for the settlement of the claims of said settlers, which is now pending on the Private Calendar of the House of Representatives as No. 123: Be it

*Resolved by the senate (the house concurring)*, That the honorable House of Representatives of the United States is hereby memorialized to pass the said bill for the relief of said settlers, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Oregon are hereby urged to use their influence in behalf of the passage of the said bill; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to the honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Oregon.

Adopted by the house February 26, 1913.

C. N. MCARTHUR,  
Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the senate February 14, 1913.

DAN J. MALARKY,  
President of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wyoming, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Wyoming, ss:

I, Frank L. Houx, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the following and hereto-attached copy of enrolled joint resolution No. 3, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original, filed in this office on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1913, and is a full, true, and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

FRANK L. HOUX,  
Secretary of State.

By F. H. WESCOTT,  
Deputy.

Enrolled joint resolution 3.

A joint resolution relating to the refunding of certain moneys, now lying in the Treasury of the United States, being paid therein by certain citizens of the United States, in attempting to make final proofs on the public domain, and memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass such legislation as may be necessary for the refunding of these moneys to those who have so paid them into the Treasury of the United States, and thereby relieving the distress caused to certain citizens of the United States by both denying patent on public lands for different causes and then retaining the money paid as provided by law preliminary to perfecting such proofs.

Whereas certain citizens of the United States have filed on portions of the public domain, pursuant to the several acts of the Congress of the United States providing for the filing on and for the making of final proof and the securing of patent on the said public domain of the United States so set apart for such purposes; and

Whereas these citizens, in attempting to make final proof previous to perfecting patents on the public domain filed on under the several acts of Congress providing for the securing of patents on the public domain, to wit, under the homestead act, the stone and timber act, the desert-land act, and the coal-land act, have been unsuccessful and for one cause or another have been denied patent; and

Whereas these citizens have paid different sums of money into the Treasury of the United States previous to their attempts to make final proofs, as provided by the acts of the Congress of the United States, and which proofs were unsuccessful and patents were denied; and

Whereas these moneys have never been refunded to the citizens who have so paid them into the Treasury of the United States previous to their unsuccessful attempts to make final proofs; and

Whereas both the failure to secure title to the lands on which these attempts to make final proof were made and the loss of the moneys so paid into the Treasury of the United States have wrought untold hardship and loss to these citizens: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming*, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, memorialized and requested to enact such legislation as may be necessary for the refunding of these moneys so paid into the Treasury of the United States to the citizens so paying them in and thus relieve the hardship and loss which the withholding of these moneys is causing these citizens; be it further

*Resolved*, That engrossed copies of this memorial and request be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Interior, asking their aid in bringing the object of this memorial and request before Congress and in securing from same adequate legislation for the purpose herein set forth; and be it further

*Resolved*, That engrossed copies of this memorial and request be sent to the Senators from Wyoming in the Congress of the United States, viz, HON. CLARENCE D. CLARK and FRANCIS E. WARREN, and our Representative in said Congress, HON. FRANK W. MONDELL, asking them to use their best efforts to secure a favorable action upon the request embodied herein.

BIRNEY H. SAGE,  
President of the Senate.  
MARTIN L. PRATT,  
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 28, 1913, at 11 a. m.

JOSEPH M. CAREY, Governor.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House concurrent resolution 27.

Whereas 12,000 citizens of Kansas served as militiamen during the War of the Rebellion in suppressing Price raid and other warlike invasions and border disturbances; and

Whereas the men so serving were ordered into active service by Gen. Curtis under martial law and ordered into the State of Missouri in 1864 to repulse the invasion by Gen. Price's army, and they do not now have pensionable status under the United States pension laws, although they rendered valuable and valiant service in the preservation of the Republic: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the house (the senate concurring therein)*, That the Senators and Members of Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to propose and secure the passage of proper legislation by Congress fixing and establishing for such militiamen a pensionable status the same as though they had been regularly mustered into regular service and allowing to such men suitable pensions: Be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Senators and Members of Congress from this State.

I certify that the above concurrent resolution originated in the house and passed that body January 31, 1913.

W. L. BROWN,  
Speaker of the House.  
GEO. E. ROGERS,  
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate February 5, 1913.

SHEFFIELD INGALLS,  
President of the Senate.  
BURT E. BROWN,  
Secretary of the Senate.

STATE OF KANSAS,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Charles H. Sessions, secretary of state of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this 6th day of March, 1913.

[SEAL.]

CHAS. H. SESSIONS,  
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution passed by the Legislature of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS—1913 (REGULAR SESSION).  
Senate joint resolution 12.

Whereas it appears from the investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States and otherwise that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and



Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Illinois (the House of Representatives concurring therein),* That the application be made and hereby is made to Congress under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

*Resolved,* That the legislatures of all other States of the United States now in session, or when next convened, be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

*Resolved further,* That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several Members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

Adopted by the senate February 27, 1913.  
Concurred in by the house March 12, 1913.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Illinois, ss:*

I, Harry Woods, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution of the forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, passed and adopted at the regular session thereof, is a true and correct copy of the original joint resolution now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of State at the city of Springfield this 20th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

HARRY WOODS, *Secretary of State.*

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Wilfred L. Gifford, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of house joint memorial 9, by Johnston & Storey, to the Congress of the United States, the honorable the President of the United States, and the honorable the Postmaster General of the United States (passed the house February 21, 1913; passed the senate February 28, 1913), which was filed in this office on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1913, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1913, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

[SEAL.]

WILFRED L. GIFFORD,  
*Secretary of State.*

House joint memorial 9.

To the Congress of the United States, the honorable the President of the United States, and the honorable the Postmaster General of the United States:

Your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represents that—

Whereas the State of Idaho has recently completed its new capitol building in Boise, therein, on a block of ground adjoining the block on which the Federal building is situated; and

Whereas the said capitol building, though in itself is a credit to the State, is located on a small tract of land and has very little frontage or approach; and

Whereas directly in front of said capitol building and grounds and immediately across the street therefrom there is a row of unsightly brick flats, known as the Collister Flats, occupying with the yard and outhouses thereof one-quarter of the block on which the said Federal building is located, and blocking, and marring the view of the capitol and of the Federal building; and

Whereas the United States Government now owns three-quarters of the said block on which its said Federal building stands and lacks only the quarter block on which the said flats stand to give it a complete square of ground;

We therefore pray that the Congress of the United States and the proper executive authorities of the Federal Government do take such steps as shall be necessary, by purchase, condemnation proceedings, or otherwise, to secure the title to the said quarter block, to remove the flats therefrom, and to park the same, to the end that the view of the said buildings may be unobstructed and the Federal tract be made more sightly and be suitably enlarged for future growth and development: Be it

*Resolved,* That the secretary of state transmit a copy of this memorial to the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States and to our Representatives therein, to the Postmaster General, and to the President of the United States.

This house joint resolution passed the house of representatives on the 21st day of February, 1913.

C. S. FRENCH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

This house joint resolution passed the senate on the 28th day of February, 1913.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR,  
*President of the Senate.*

I hereby certify that the within house joint memorial 9 originated in the house of representatives during the twelfth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

A. C. COGSWELL,  
*Assistant Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee

on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 3.

Petition to Congress to enact such legislation as will be necessary for the construction of a system of paved public highways connecting the capitol of the several States of the Union with the National Capitol and with each other, and also with the principal national parks.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress of the United States assembled:

Whereas a uniform system of national public highways or roads, connecting the capitol of the several States of the Union with the National Capitol at Washington and with each other, and also with the principal national parks, will vastly promote commerce between the several States and reduce the cost of transportation thereof, facilitate and cheapen travel and social intercourse between the people, discourage sectionalism, and render the entire people more cosmopolitan intellectually, morally, and politically; aid the farmer in marketing his produce, and make farm life more agreeable, attractive, and profitable; induce Americans to see and know America; beautify all parts of the Union; intensify industrial activities; encourage good road building throughout the continent, and bring the entire people countless blessings, conveniences, and joys known only to a highly developed country; and

Whereas to secure uniformity, thoroughness, and economy in construction, fitness, and adaptability of grades and avoidance of such local controversies in the selection of routes as would probably delay, if not defeat, the entire enterprise, and the cost of such a system of highways being beyond the probable financial resources of the several States, it would be necessary that it be constructed at the expense and under the supervision of the General Government: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved (the house concurring),* We, the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, do hereby petition and earnestly pray the honorable Congress of the United States for the passage of legislation for the location and construction, under the supervision and by the General Government, of a system of national highways or roads which shall connect the capitol of the several States of the Union with the National Capitol at Washington and with each other, and also with the principal national parks; that such national highways be constructed on firm concrete bases with hard surfaces and as nearly dustless as possible; that they be located solely with regard to the greatest public good and feasibility of route and grades; and be it further

*Resolved,* That Congress provide in such legislation means of raising the necessary money for the location and construction of such national highway by the restoration of the internal-revenue tax of 1879 on tobacco, or in some other manner, as to it shall seem meet and proper, and that the location and construction of such system of highways be commenced, as means can be provided, throughout the country generally without giving priority to any sections or locations; and it is further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this memorial be forwarded by the secretary of state of the State of Montana to the Senate of the United States, and that copies of this memorial be forwarded by the secretary of state of the State of Montana to the House of Representatives of the United States; and be it further

*Resolved,* That copies thereof be transmitted by the secretary of state of the State of Montana to the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the State of Montana, with the request that they use every effort within their power to bring about a speedy action for the accomplishment of the ends and purposes herein indicated.

W. W. McDOWELL,  
*President of the Senate.*  
A. D. MACDONALD,  
*Speaker of the House.*

Approved February 25, 1913.

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Filed February 25, 1913, at 3.30 o'clock p. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of senate joint memorial No. 3, petitioning Congress to enact such legislation as will be necessary for the construction of a system of paved public highways connecting the capitol of the several States of the Union with the National Capitol and with each other, and also with the principal national parks, enacted by the thirteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 25th day of February, 1913.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution passed by the General Assembly of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the citizens of Hawaii, previous to annexation of the islands by the United States, had established and maintained for more than 50 years an independent national government and thereby demonstrated their capacity for self-government under and equal to the responsibilities of a sovereign State; and

Whereas annexation by one of the great powers of the world was inevitable owing to the mere numerical weakness of such a small State and its inability to support armed defense on land and sea; and

Whereas immediately following the annexation of Hawaii by the United States Congress passed an organic law giving Hawaii the status of a Territory, that has been the traditional stepping-stone to statehood; and Whereas under this form the citizens of Hawaii have conducted their government in a conservative, patriotic, and able manner, providing liberally in all manner for the development of the highest standards of American citizenship among all classes of the cosmopolitan population; and

Whereas Hawaii, the State, is as certainly the natural and ultimate destiny of these islands as was the annexation by and admission as an integral part of the United States of America; and

Whereas the record of our people of the present day, the evidences of their thrift shown in the wealth per capita, the proofs of their intelligence and ambition as shown by the small percentage of illiteracy among them are such as to command for them a respect and confidence equaling that accorded the citizens of any State in the Union: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the house of representatives, session of 1913 (the senate concurring).* That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested and respectfully petitioned to pass an enabling act authorizing the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii to, and naming the date when they shall, elect delegates to a constitutional convention for the purpose of framing a constitution for the government of the State of Hawaii, the same to be in full force and effect when approved by Congress and the President in the manner and form usual to the admission of States; and be it further

*Resolved.* That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and to the Hon. JONAH K. KALANIANAOLE.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
Territory of Hawaii,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, February 26, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was finally adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on February 26, 1913.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,  
Speaker House of Representatives.  
EDWARD WOODWARD,  
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, February 25, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on February 25, 1913.

ERIC A. KNUDSEN,  
President of the Senate.  
JOHN H. WISE,  
Clerk of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution passed by the General Assembly of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas pursuant to the terms of the organic act, being "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, all private fishing rights in the sea waters of Hawaii under Hawaiian law will shortly have been established; and

Whereas under said organic act the attorney general of the Territory was directed to bring condemnation proceedings against the owners of such private fishing rights to the end that the sea fisheries of Hawaii might be free to all citizens of the United States; and

Whereas none of such fishing rights have been condemned because of the paramount claims of other matters of greater public importance to the citizens of the Territory on the revenues of the Territory; and

Whereas the condemnation of such private fishing rights and payment for the same out of the revenues of the Territory would leave insufficient funds for the actual expenses of government in the Territory; and

Whereas the condemnation of these private fishing rights and the payment for the same is pursuant to an act passed by the Congress of the United States, and intended for the benefit of the citizens of the United States generally and not exclusively for the benefit of the citizens of the Territory: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring).* The Congress of the United States is hereby requested to appropriate the sum of \$500,000 for the purpose of acquiring such sea fisheries from the private owners thereof for the benefit and enjoyment of all the citizens of the United States; and be it further

*Resolved.* That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Washington, and to the Hon. JONAH K. KALANIANAOLE.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, March 3, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was this day adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii.

ERIC A. KNUDSEN,  
President of the Senate.  
JOHN H. WISE,  
Clerk of the Senate.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
Territory of Hawaii,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, March 6, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was this day adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,  
Speaker House of Representatives.  
EDWARD WOODWARD,  
Clerk House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Congress of the United States of America did, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1910, by joint resolution, provide for a special election in the Territory of Hawaii, submitting to the qualified electors of said Territory the following question, to wit: "Shall the legislature to be elected in November, 1910, be requested to pass at its first regular session a law prohibiting the manufacture or sale within the Territory of all intoxicating, spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes?" and

Whereas at an election held on July 26, 1910, by virtue of said joint resolution, the said question so submitted was answered in the negative by a large majority of the legally qualified electors of the Territory; and

Whereas under the laws now in force in the Territory of Hawaii traffic in intoxicating liquors is controlled and regulated in a manner satisfactory to a large majority of the residents of the Territory; and

Whereas the passage by the Congress of the United States of America of any act relative to the traffic in intoxicating liquors within the Territory would constitute a departure from the principle of home rule of the Territories of the United States, and would likewise be an expression on the part of the Congress of the United States that the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii can not safely be intrusted with the exercise of powers specifically granted it by the organic act of the Territory of Hawaii: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii (the Senate concurring).* That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby, respectfully petitioned to refuse the enactment of any measures either prohibiting or regulating traffic in intoxicating liquors within the Territory of Hawaii, and that any proposed legislation relative to such traffic be intrusted to the Legislature of said Territory of Hawaii; and be it further

*Resolved.* That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
Territory of Hawaii,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, March 7, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on March 7, 1913.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,  
Speaker House of Representatives.  
EDWARD WOODWARD,  
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,  
Honolulu, Hawaii, March 8, 1913.

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on March 8, 1913.

ERIC A. KNUDSEN,  
President of the Senate.  
JOHN H. WISE,  
Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 11, passed February 11 and March 7, 1913, by the Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Washington, with the original enrolled copy of said joint memorial now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original, and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol in Olympia, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 11.

To the President of the United States of America, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington:

We, your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Washington, the House concurring, assembled in regular session of the Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Washington, most respectfully represent and pray, as follows:

Whereas the State of Washington has many wealthy cities and towns wholly dependent upon the national seacoast defense for protection from invasion from the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas by the fourth biennial report of the State board of tax commissioners of the State of Washington the assessed valuation of all of the property in the State of Washington taxable under the statutes of said State appears to be \$1,005,086,251; and

Whereas Grays and Willapa Harbors are wholly without military defenses of any kind or nature; and

Whereas the whole of Washington and Oregon is accessible from the Pacific Ocean through Grays and Willapa Harbors; and

Whereas the naval strength of the United States now stationed on the Pacific coast would be wholly inadequate in case of threatened invasion to properly protect the Pacific coast and repel any attempted invasion from the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas petitions have been filed with Senator W. L. JONES, of the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which petitions were signed by taxpayers of the States of Washington and Oregon, that the petitioners thereon represented \$332,898,097, as appraised by the taxing officers of said States and duly certified by such taxing officers, praying that Grays and Willapa Harbors be fortified; and

Whereas many banking, milling, manufacturing, and coal-mining corporations and wholesale merchants signed said petitions, whose assets could not be shown by certificates of the State board of tax commissioners of the States of Washington and Oregon, in addition to the amounts first above shown to be so verified by certificates; and

Whereas the following commercial bodies of the Northwest have by resolutions duly and regularly adopted found that the fortification of Grays and Willapa Harbors was a public necessity, to wit: Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oreg.; New Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, Aberdeen, Wash.; Montesano Chamber of Commerce, Montesano, Wash.; Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash.; Olympia Chamber of Commerce, Olympia, Wash.; and the Centralia Chamber of Commerce, Centralia, Wash.; and



Whereas Gen. Marion P. Maus, commanding the Department of the Columbia, United States Army, has recommended the fortification of Grays and Willapa Harbors in his last report: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Washington (the House concurring),* That the President of the United States of America, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington be, and they are hereby, urged to take such action as will lead to the speedy planting of adequate fortifications and military defenses capable of repelling any attempted invasion through said harbors from the Pacific Ocean.

The secretary of state is hereby directed to immediately transmit a certified copy of this memorial to his excellency the President of the United States of America, to the honorable Secretary of War, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington.

Passed the senate February 11, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Passed the house March 7, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 3, passed by the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Washington, with the original enrolled copy of said memorial now on file in this office and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol, in Olympia, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.  
By J. GRANT HINKLE,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 3.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We, your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled (in the thirteenth regular session) represent and pray as follows:

Whereas during the interim between the years 1859 and 1872 United States troops were stationed on the island of San Juan, State of Washington; that several of the soldiers died and were buried in a burying ground during that period; that said burying ground has been entirely neglected, with fences falling down and stock running over the graves: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of the State of Washington, That* the Congress of the United States be requested to make such an appropriation as is necessary to reclaim such graveyard, fence it properly, and keep it in repair.

Passed the house January 20, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate January 27, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house concurrent resolution No. 18, passed by the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Washington, with the original enrolled copy of said resolution now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol in Olympia, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.  
By J. GRANT HINKLE,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

House concurrent resolution 18.

Whereas the United States Government is preparing to construct a rock jetty on the north side of the entrance of the Columbia River, in the State of Washington, near Fort Canby; and

Whereas the War Department of the United States is about to call for bids from private contractors to furnish great quantities of stone to be delivered by water or rail at the Government receiving works at Fort Canby, Wash.; and

Whereas the War Department, in furtherance of this work, has adopted plans for the clearing out, dredging, and maintaining a new waterway or channel from the eastern end of Sand Island to Fort Canby, Wash., at large public expense; and

Whereas the dredging of said new waterway or channel as planned is designed for the public benefit, it will, in fact, be of no public benefit, but of great public cost for dredging and maintaining, and of benefit solely to any contractor who may deliver rock by water transportation to the receiving works at or near Fort Canby, and a corresponding handicap to any contractor bidding to furnish rock by means of rail transportation; and

Whereas the said new waterway or channel, if dredged and maintained as planned, will cause large public loss to the State of Washington in depriving it of the annual license fees and other taxes from about 50 fish traps situated within the line of the proposed new waterway or channel, and will injure the State of Washington and its citizens by endangering the successful maintenance of the Chinook salmon hatchery, on account of the large amount of dredged material that will be deposited in front of the entrance of the Chinook River; and will cause a loss of probably \$150,000 in the value of about 50 fish traps included within the lines of said new waterway or channel and generally damage the fishing industry at or near Chinook, as a result of fouled and muddy waters from long-continued operation; and

Whereas it will tend to shift the boundary between the States of Oregon and Washington a mile northward into the territory of Washington: Therefore be it

*Resolved, That* the house, the senate concurring, does hereby protest against the establishing of the proposed new channel, and respectfully ask that the present existing and Hanbury Channel, established by the War Department of the United States in 1893, be utilized in transporting rock, if necessary for the north jetty, and for all other purposes of navigation; be it further

*Resolved, That* copies of this resolution be furnished to the Representatives of the State of Washington in Congress.

Passed by the house February 17, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate February 19, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 4 with the original enrolled copy of said joint memorial, passed by the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Washington, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original enrolled copy now on file in this office, and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol, in Olympia, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.  
By J. GRANT HINKLE,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 4.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, being the thirteenth regular session, most respectfully represent and pray as follows:

Whereas that portion of the Washington coast line beginning at the mouth of the Columbia River and extending northward a distance of 30 miles has been the scene of numerous and fatal shipwrecks; and Whereas the facilities for transportation of lifeboats and life-saving apparatus to and from the scene of such wrecks are at present inadequate; and

Whereas frequently many lives could have been saved had the United States Life-Saving Service been able to respond more quickly to the call for assistance, this being impossible at times through delay in the train service or through the high stage of the tides on the ocean beach: Wherefore

Your memorialists respectfully urge that one boathouse, with beach apparatus equipment, be established at Long Beach, about 7 miles south of the Klipsan Beach Life-Saving Station, and a similarly equipped boathouse established at the intersection of the Oysterville Road with the ocean beach, the same distance north of said station; that two be stationed at each boathouse and all be under the supervision and control of the keeper of the said Klipsan Beach Life-Saving Station.

Passed the house January 20, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate January 27, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 2, passed by the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Washington, with the original enrolled copy of said memorial now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original, and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol, in Olympia, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.  
By J. GRANT HINKLE,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

## House joint memorial 2.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, respectfully represent that—

Whereas the opening to the Panama Canal will bring to the Pacific seaboard a largely increased volume of waterway traffic, necessitating the thorough improvement of our waterways and the enlargement of our harbor and dockage facilities; and

Whereas the Columbia River and its tributaries constitute the greatest inland waterways system of the Pacific coast of America and the second greatest of the Nation; and

Whereas the preeminent importance of this waterway has been recognized by the National Government hitherto by large appropriations covering its improvement from its mouth inland; and

Whereas the volume of traffic tributary to the Columbia gateway virtually embraces, in actual freight carried or directly affected by its water craft, the entire coast business, inward and outward, of the Columbia and Snake River Basins (a territory almost 250,000 square miles in extent); and

Whereas the full benefits to be obtained from the operation of this waterway can only be secured by its complete and adequate improvement, we hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States, at its present session, to appropriate the sum of \$1,400,000 to be immediately available for the completion of the Celilo Canal and the opening of the Columbia and Snake Rivers to free navigation, this sum being in reality only an increase of \$800,000 over the amount necessary to carry on this work on the continuous contract basis already in operation.

We urge upon Congress the importance of this appropriation in order to save the net sum of \$100,000, according to the estimate of the United States Engineers in charge of this work.

We represent that the opening of the Celilo Canal and the Columbia and Snake Rivers to free navigation during the year 1915 will stimulate the building of municipal docks, the extension of feeder lines of railway, and the construction of steamboats, barges, etc., essential to the development of a vast traffic territory.

We further represent that the completion of these improvements at the time indicated will enable the people of the Pacific Northwest, both American and Canadian, to fittingly celebrate the opening of the Celilo Canal and the Columbia River in conjunction with the international ceremonies in honor of the Panama Canal in 1915, thus giving notice to the world of an all-water route from the ports of the world to the interior of western America and British Columbia.

Passed the house January 20, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate January 27, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial 5 with the original enrolled copy of said memorial now on file in this office, as passed by the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Washington, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said memorial and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol, in Olympia, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.  
By J. GRANT HINKLE,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

## House joint memorial 5.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, being the thirteenth regular session, most respectfully petition as follows: That

Whereas by the construction of a waterway to connect Fidalgo Bay with Similk Bay, in Skagit County, Wash., and making the same a link for the purpose of navigation of what is termed the "inside passage" on Puget Sound, would eliminate the necessity of the local sound steamers and small craft of passing through Deception Pass and of exposing themselves to the sweep of the storms of the Straits of Juan de Fuca; and

Whereas such a waterway would not only complete a continuous inside and protected passage for freight and passenger traffic between what is known as the up-sound and down-sound cities of Puget Sound; and Whereas by said improvement, to such craft as are compelled to seek the inside passage, the distance would be shortened approximately 10 miles; and

Believing that the convenience and safety of travel and traffic on Puget Sound would justify the making of such improvement:

Wherefore your memorialists respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to order a full and complete survey of such a project, together with maps, plans, etc., to determine its feasibility, and that said survey be also extended to cover the dredging of Cap Santa waterway in said Fidalgo Bay, which improvement would be contiguous to and incidental to the main project above mentioned.

Passed the house January 28, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate January 30, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee

on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 7, passed March 4 and 12, 1913, with the original enrolled copy of said memorial as enrolled now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said memorial and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol in Olympia, this 17th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.  
By J. GRANT HINKLE,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

## Senate joint memorial 7.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas the State of Washington has established and is constructing a State highway from Willapa Harbor on the Pacific Ocean, through the city of Chehalis, in Lewis County, connecting with the national park State highway, already constructed from Tacoma to a connection with the Government road in Rainier National Park; and

Whereas the State has established and is constructing a highway from Walla Walla to North Yakima, and in Yakima County this highway has been completed to the east line of the forest reserve; and

Whereas the Government has already located a trail from the Government road in Rainier National Park to the highway from North Yakima at the east line of the forest reserve; and

Whereas the extension of the Government road through the national park and the forest reserve, approximately following the trail already located, will connect all portions of the State of Washington from the extreme southeast section to the southwest and northwest sections of the State, and will open the national park to easy access from all sections of the State:

Therefore your memorialists, the senate and house of representatives of the thirteenth legislature respectfully urge that said road through the national park and forest reserve be constructed at the earliest practicable date by the Government of the United States.

Passed the senate March 4, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Passed the house March 12, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 12, passed February 11 and March 7, 1913, with the original enrolled copy of said memorial now on file in this office and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original, and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol, in Olympia, this 17th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.

## Senate joint memorial 12.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, respectfully request that—

Whereas the Sixty-first Congress of the United States, in the passage of the Weeks law, recognized the duty of the Federal Government to assist the States in protecting the forested watersheds of navigable streams; and

Whereas under the provisions of said law the Secretary of Agriculture allotted to Washington for the year 1912 the sum of \$10,000 to be expended by the State forester in such protection, and it appears that because of lack of funds the Secretary is unable to continue the co-operation as fully as heretofore; and

Whereas this State possesses great forest resources, forest industries, and navigable streams, the protection of which is of vital importance; and

Whereas the State supports such protection through liberal appropriations by its legislature and great expenditure of private money and effort: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, earnestly petition and urge the Congress of the United States to continue Federal cooperation, as provided in section 2 of the Weeks law; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forthwith transmitted to the presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairmen of the Senate and House committees on agricultural appropriations, the Secretary of Agriculture, and to each Member of the Washington delegation in Congress.

Passed the senate February 11, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Passed the house March 7, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee



on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 8, passed January 31 and February 25, 1913, with the original copy of said joint memorial No. 9 as enrolled, now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington. Done at the capitol at Olympia this 5th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 9.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas Puget Sound is the greatest inland body of water in America, extending from the Straits of Juan de Fuca inland and southward more than 100 miles; and

Whereas south of Puget Sound is the great arm of the ocean known as Grays Harbor, and on still farther south is Willapa Bay, and just beyond the great Columbia River, the second largest river in the United States emptying into the ocean; and

Whereas Puget Sound, Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, and the Columbia River are all large navigable bodies of water and lead to many large and prosperous growing cities and communities and are surrounded by immense natural resources and a soil of unsurpassed fertility; and

Whereas because of these conditions and because of the immensity of the territory surrounding these bodies of water and tributary thereto we, your memorialists, believe there is destined to be therein the greatest and richest development of any section in the United States; and

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1909, Congress authorized and directed the Secretary of War to make preliminary examinations and surveys for an intracoastal canal for a continuous inland waterway from Boston, Mass., to the Rio Grande, your memorialists would request the same favors for an intracoastal canal from the Straits of Juan de Fuca inland through Puget Sound southwestward to Grays Harbor; thence south from Grays Harbor to Willapa Bay; thence south from Willapa Bay to the Columbia River; thence continuing the survey east and north along the Columbia River to the Canadian border to connect with the survey of the Canadian Government; and

Whereas for strategic purposes the Permanent Improvement Naval Board of the United States on October 10, 1889, did show the strategic value of such inland communication and natural value of inland canals to League Island naval docks on the Atlantic coast, such canal would be of actual value to the great naval dock at Bremerton, Wash., on the Pacific coast. That for the defense of a frontier threatened by an attack from without in the movement of troops sheltered water transportation affords many advantages over transportation by rail. Twenty-two ships, size of *Monus* (S. P. Co.), 16-foot draft, is equal to 958 passenger and freight cars; and for commercial purposes the ratio of cost and capacity of a double-track railroad to a canal of the proposed type are: Cost, about 1 to 5.6; capacity, about 1 to 12.8, and

Whereas, if such be the case, this inland waterway connecting these great aforementioned bodies of water would be not only of great commercial benefit and would mean not only a great saving in time in the arrival and departure of ships to and from the great cities on these bodies of water, but would also be of inestimable use and value to the United States in time of war for military and naval purposes:

Therefore, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Washington, in thirteenth biennial session convened, most respectfully urge upon you the desirability and the commercial and strategic possibilities of such a canal as heretofore suggested, and we would respectfully make this a request for a survey of a route for such a canal and for an investigation of the possibilities and feasibility thereof.

Passed the Senate January 31, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 10, passed February 11 and March 7, 1913, with the original copy of said joint memorial as enrolled, now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol in Olympia, this 17th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.

By J. GRANT HINKLE,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 10.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas the Pacific coast and the possessions of the United States bordering on and lying in the Pacific Ocean are without proper or adequate naval protection; and

Whereas it appears impracticable to station a larger Navy on the Pacific coast until sufficient dockage facilities have been established for the proper care of additional ships; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Navy has recommended the building of an additional dry dock on the Pacific coast, such dry dock to be 1,000 feet long by 110 feet in width; and

Whereas the Secretaries of the Navy, since the construction of the dry docks at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., and all officers of the Navy who have examined the same, pronounce the site and conditions for a dry dock at this location unexcelled by any other localities in the United States; and

Whereas an additional dry dock can be built at Bremerton far below the cost of the same at any other point on the Pacific coast, or elsewhere, for that matter; and

Whereas the conditions for speedy and economic construction of an additional dry dock are excellent at Bremerton over any other point; and Whereas the easy access by vessels to Bremerton, the depth of the water, the freedom of the waters from sediment to damage the valves and machinery of the vessels, the land-locked and storm-free conditions of the harbor, and the natural and easy means afforded for the safeguarding and the protection of this harbor at Bremerton make us—

The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in the thirteenth legislative session assembled, petition you to provide at once for the construction of an additional dry dock at the Puget Sound Navy Yard on the scale as recommended by the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

To this end your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the senate February 11, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Passed the house March 7, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 18 passed February 21 and March 12, 1913, with the original enrolled copy of said memorial now on file in this office and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol, in Olympia, this 17th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 18.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, do most respectfully state, represent, and petition as follows:

Whereas the jute crop of 1912 is reported large, with a surplus of grain bags carried over, indicating that scarcity is not the cause of the prevailing excessive prices; and

Whereas the price of grain bags during 1912 was about 7 cents each until it was reported that the big companies were buying up the visible supply on the Pacific coast, after which time the price steadily advanced until bags reached 12½ cents each, with no plausible reason for the advance in price except the concerted action and manipulation of these strong companies; and

Whereas India is the chief source of supply and bags can not be shipped in time for harvest after about April 1, which affords an excellent opportunity to "corner the market"; and

Whereas Gov. Lister, in his message, stated that the profit on grain bags manufactured at the State penitentiary was practically 40 per cent for 1912, and as the prison sacks were sold about 2 cents each below the sack dealers' prices, this indicates that the dealers must have made a profit of 50 per cent and upward; and

Whereas the excessive price of these sacks is a great detriment to the agricultural interests of the Pacific coast:

Therefore your memorialists do urge Congress to make a thorough investigation of the so-called "grain-bag trust."

Passed the senate February 21, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Passed the house March 12, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 12 passed by the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Washington, with the original enrolled copy of said memorial now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol, in Olympia, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.  
By J. GRANT HINKLE,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 12, relating to the taxation of unsurveyed lands within the State of Washington.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas by various acts of Congress the United States has heretofore granted to the Northern Pacific Railway each alternate section of land lying within 50 miles on each side of the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railway within the State of Washington; and Whereas by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States the title to said land is vested absolutely in said corporation and its grantees; and

Whereas under the lieu-land acts of Congress the Northern Pacific Railway Co. and other land-grant railways have been permitted to relinquish granted lands falling within the limits of forest reservations and to select in lieu thereof equal areas within the public lands of the United States situated in the State of Washington; and Whereas several million acres of valuable timber lands within the State of Washington are now held by the Northern Pacific Railway and other railway companies and by other corporations and individuals under the above-mentioned land grants and lieu-land acts of Congress; and

Whereas the greater portion of said lands so held by private corporations and individuals is still unsurveyed; and

Whereas by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States the State of Washington is prevented from levying any taxes whatsoever upon said lands until the same are surveyed and until the surveys are approved and accepted by the Department of the Interior of the United States; and

Whereas as a result of the conditions above mentioned approximately 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 acres of valuable lands within the State of Washington are now wholly exempt from taxation and have never been taxed in any sum whatsoever, although the same are held as private property and are mortgaged, sold, and conveyed in the same manner as other lands, and constitute to all intents and purposes private property; and

Whereas by reason of the conditions herein stated the State of Washington and the counties in which said lands are situated have lost an immense sum of money in taxes which should have been levied and collected upon said lands to the great detriment of the State of Washington and the counties above referred to; and

Whereas said unjust and inequitable situation has become unbearable and calls for immediate and effective relief on the part of the Congress of the United States: Now, therefore,

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Washington, in thirteenth biennial session convened, most respectfully urge upon you the urgent necessity of granting immediate and effective relief as follows:

1. By an act of Congress appropriating the sum of at least \$200,000 to be used in the extension of surveys over all of the unsurveyed lands in the State of Washington to which legal or equitable title has passed from the United States to private or corporate ownership.

2. By an act of Congress appropriating the sum of at least \$50,000 to cover the expense of approving and accepting the surveys of said lands as fast as the same are completed and directing the Department of the Interior to proceed forthwith to approve the surveys already made and to be made in the future.

3. By an act of Congress providing for the enforcement by the United States of the lien reserved to the United States upon the unsurveyed lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railway within the State of Washington to cover the cost of making the surveys of the same, and instructing and empowering the Department of the Interior to actively enforce said liens.

4. By an act of Congress authorizing and permitting the State of Washington to survey said unsurveyed lands within the State of Washington and to receive reimbursement of the actual cost and expense thereof from the United States.

5. By an act of Congress repealing or modifying the act passed in 1870, being Sixteenth Statutes at Large, 305, to the end that taxes may be levied by the State of Washington and by the various counties thereof against the unsurveyed lands situated therein, subject to the lien of the United States against said lands, to cover the cost of the survey thereof in making said lien of the United States superior and paramount to the lien of said taxes, in order that the unsurveyed lands now in private ownership may be rendered subject to taxation in the same manner and to the same extent that other private property is taxed.

Passed the house February 27, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate March 5, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 13, passed by the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Washington, with the original enrolled copy of said memorial now on file in this office and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of original and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington at the capitol, in Olympia, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.  
By J. GRANT HINKLE,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 13.

To Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President elect, Trenton, N. J.:

We, your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, respectfully petition—

That you make the matter of railroad construction and development in the Territory of Alaska a part of the subject matter of your first

message to the Congress of the United States, and that if this is impracticable or inconvenient you send a special message to the Congress on the subject at your earliest convenience.

To this end we respectfully direct your attention to the report of the Alaska Railway Commission.

Passed the house February 25, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate February 26, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Mr. JONES presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 7, passed by the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Washington, with the original enrolled copy of said joint memorial now on file in this office and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original, and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington, at the capitol, in Olympia, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,  
Secretary of State.  
By J. GRANT HINKLE,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 7.

To His Excellency the President, and to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, do most respectfully state, represent, and petition as follows:

Whereas it has been the settled policy of the United States of America for over a century to encourage the establishment of orderly government all over the world;

Whereas the people of China have established a Republic and it has been successfully and firmly sustained and upheld since it was proclaimed in its entirety the 12th day of February, 1912.

Now, therefore, your memorialists do hereby earnestly and respectfully petition and urge that the Republic of China be forthwith officially recognized by the Government of the United States, and that such recognition be extended without awaiting the action or concurrence of any other nation.

Passed the house January 31, 1913.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate February 11, 1913.

LOUIS F. HART,  
President of the Senate.

Mr. PERKINS presented a joint resolution passed by the Legislature of California, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Assembly joint resolution 2, relative to requesting the United States Congress to authorize and direct the Postal Savings System to loan its funds to school districts.

Whereas under the act of Congress now in force, which establishes a Postal Savings System throughout the United States, there is no authority by which the board of trustees of said Postal Savings System is permitted to loan the funds of said system to the various school districts throughout the Nation; and

Whereas it appears that if such authority existed the school districts of this State and every State would be able thereby to obtain money directly from the funds of said Postal Savings System with more facility and at lower rates of interest; and

Whereas it appears that by their ability to borrow money more easily and under better conditions the school districts of this State and of every State will receive great benefits of economy, saving, and financial prosperity, which will consequently afford the rising generation of our Nation better education and development: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly of the State of California hereby join in requesting the Congress of the United States to amend the act establishing the Postal Savings System in such manner as will authorize and direct the board of trustees of said Postal Savings System to invest the funds of said system in school-district bonds of the various school districts of the several States, and that our representatives in the Senate and the House of Representatives of Congress do their utmost to further such legislation as will effect the above result: And be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the assembly to the President of the Senate of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and a copy hereof to each Member of Congress and to each newly elected Member of Congress.

C. C. YOUNG,  
Speaker of the Assembly.  
L. B. MALLORY,  
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Received by the governor this 4th day of February, A. D. 1913.

ALEXANDER MCCABE,  
Private Secretary to the Governor.

Filed with the secretary of state this 4th day of February, 1913.  
Witness my signature and the seal of this office, at Sacramento, this 4th day of February, 1913.

[SEAL.]

FRANK C. JORDAN,  
Secretary of State.

Mr. PERKINS presented a telegram in the nature of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of California, which was re-



ferred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 5, 1913.

HON. GEORGE C. PERKINS,  
Senate, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to hand you the following resolution:

Whereas owing to the lack of necessary rainfall during the past several months, the usual and necessary feed for stock has not been grown within the State of California; and

Whereas there are many thousands of sheep and cattle which are apt to suffer severely by reason of such lack of feed; and

Whereas many thousands of these animals will perish if some relief be not granted by the Department of Agriculture, granting permission under such terms and conditions as may be by it deemed proper to permit an increased number of stock and sheep to graze within the national forest and other Federal reservations: Now therefore be it

*Resolved by the senate and assembly jointly,* That we request and urge the Senators and Congressmen of the State of California to use every possible effort to have the Department of Agriculture, or such other departments as may have jurisdiction of the subject matter, grant permission to the owners of stock and sheep within the State of California, to permit the said stock and sheep to feed and graze within national forest and other Federal reservations, under such terms and conditions as said department may deem proper; and be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution be immediately telegraphed to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress and likewise to Hon. D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

Adopted April 4.

L. B. MALLORY,  
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Mr. PERKINS presented resolutions adopted by the Labor Council of San Francisco, Cal., favoring an investigation into the labor conditions in West Virginia, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. STERLING presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of South Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of South Dakota, ss:*

I, Frank Glasner, secretary of state of the State of South Dakota, do hereby certify that the annexed bill, to wit, senate joint resolution 29, was duly passed by the 1913 session of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, approved by the governor, and is now in full force and effect.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota this 8th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

FRANK GLASNER,  
Secretary of State.

By J. T. NELSON,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

A joint resolution providing for a memorial to Congress, requesting that the Constitution of the United States be amended so that the President of the United States shall hold office for six years and be ineligible for reelection.

*Be it resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring):*

SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby, memorialized to submit to the States an amendment of section 1 of Article XI of the Constitution of the United States, providing that the President of the United States be elected to hold office for a term of six years and thereafter be ineligible for election to such office. To that end the Senators and Representatives are earnestly requested to lend their aid.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state shall, after the passage of this resolution by both houses, send a certified copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. STERLING presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of South Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of South Dakota, ss:*

I, Frank Glasner, secretary of state of the State of South Dakota, do hereby certify that the annexed bill, to wit, house joint resolution 17, was duly passed by the 1913 session of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, approved by the governor, and is now in full force and effect.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota this 8th day of March, A. D. 1913.

[SEAL.]

FRANK GLASNER,  
Secretary of State.  
By J. T. NELSON,  
Assistant Secretary of State.

House joint resolution 17, a joint resolution memorializing Congress to amend the homestead laws so as to permit male minors over 18 years of age to make entry.

Inasmuch as many young men 18 years of age and under 21 years of age are self-supporting;

And, further, inasmuch as the Canadian homestead laws permit male minors over 18 years of age to make homestead entry: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring),* That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to amend the existing homestead laws to permit the male minors 18 years of age or over to make homestead entries under the same conditions as if they were over 21 years of age: *Provided,* That such minors shall not be eligible to make final proof and receive patents from the Government for such land until at least 14 months after having attained the age of 21 years has elapsed.

Mr. THOMAS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Arapahoe and Silverton, in the State of Colorado, praying that an investigation be made into the prosecution of the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist newspaper published at Girard, Kans., which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HITCHCOCK:

A bill (S. 384) to provide for the incorporation of 25 national reserve associations and establishing 20 of the same; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 385) to amend section 1440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 386) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth K. Norton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. POMERENE. I introduce a bill relating to bills of lading, being the same bill which was unanimously passed by the Senate August 21, 1912. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The bill (S. 387) relating to bills of lading was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. RANDELL:

A bill (S. 388) for the relief of Ella O. Richardson; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Georgia:

A bill (S. 389) to limit and define the powers of the judges of the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 390) providing for the levy and collection of an inheritance tax; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 391) to readjust the lineal rank of certain officers of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 392) to create in the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 393) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Wallace O. Glazier; and

(By request.) A bill (S. 394) for the relief of James Butler and others; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 395) to provide for the investigation of controversies affecting interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

(By request.) A bill (S. 396) for the relief of the estate of William Hemphill Bell; and

(By request.) A bill (S. 397) for the relief of C. L. de Muralt; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 398) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Boyne City, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 399) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Bradley;

A bill (S. 400) granting a pension to Dewitt C. Bush;

A bill (S. 401) granting an increase of pension to James W. Smith;

A bill (S. 402) granting a pension to Catherine M. Rogers;

A bill (S. 403) granting a pension to Elizabeth Epke;

A bill (S. 404) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Michael;

A bill (S. 405) granting an increase of pension to D. J. Hammond;

A bill (S. 406) granting a pension to Josephina Soleau;

A bill (S. 407) granting a pension to Ellen Fyans;

A bill (S. 408) granting a pension to Ambrose A. Link;

A bill (S. 409) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Hemenway;

A bill (S. 410) granting an increase of pension to Rodney O. Hazen; and

A bill (S. 411) granting a pension to Belle Palmer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 412) granting to the civilian employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment; and

A bill (S. 413) to grant relief to persons erroneously convicted in courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 414) for the erection of a public building at St. George, Utah;

A bill (S. 415) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Springville, in the State of Utah;

A bill (S. 416) to provide for the erection of an armory in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 417) for the erection of a public building at Ephraim, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 418) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin G. Barber;

A bill (S. 419) granting an increase of pension to Emma T. Barnes;

A bill (S. 420) granting an increase of pension to A. M. Barstow;

A bill (S. 421) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte B. Bentley;

A bill (S. 422) granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Billington;

A bill (S. 423) granting an increase of pension to Anna Bond;

A bill (S. 424) granting an increase of pension to William H. Brewster;

A bill (S. 425) granting a pension to John H. Broadwell;

A bill (S. 426) granting an increase of pension to Leander Brown;

A bill (S. 427) granting a pension to Catherine M. Burdick;

A bill (S. 428) granting an increase of pension to Margaret M. Cady;

A bill (S. 429) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Carpenter;

A bill (S. 430) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Casavant;

A bill (S. 431) granting an increase of pension to Josephine F. Chester;

A bill (S. 432) granting an increase of pension to Anastasia Corcoran;

A bill (S. 433) granting an increase of pension to Ella G. Crawford;

A bill (S. 434) granting an increase of pension to Almantha Cunningham;

A bill (S. 435) granting an increase of pension to William Douglas;

A bill (S. 436) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Fowler;

A bill (S. 437) granting an increase of pension to William Gates;

A bill (S. 438) granting an increase of pension to David H. Geer;

A bill (S. 439) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Henry;

A bill (S. 440) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Hoxie;

A bill (S. 441) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Hunter;

A bill (S. 442) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Irons;

A bill (S. 443) granting a pension to Sarah C. Jaques;

A bill (S. 444) granting an increase of pension to Richard M. Johnson;

A bill (S. 445) granting an increase of pension to Nettie L. Jones;

A bill (S. 446) granting an increase of pension to Genevieve L. Kennon;

A bill (S. 447) granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Kilbourne;

A bill (S. 448) granting an increase of pension to James N. King;

A bill (S. 449) granting an increase of pension to Lottie E. Limont;

A bill (S. 450) granting an increase of pension to Eldred Mitchell;

A bill (S. 451) granting an increase of pension to Annie Nicholson;

A bill (S. 452) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Parkhurst;

A bill (S. 453) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Rawson;

A bill (S. 454) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Robbins;

A bill (S. 455) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Roth;

A bill (S. 456) granting a pension to William H. Ryley;

A bill (S. 457) granting an increase of pension to Theodore E. Smith;

A bill (S. 458) granting an increase of pension to Lillie D. Thompson;

A bill (S. 459) granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Tubbs;

A bill (S. 460) granting a pension to Eliza F. Tucker;

A bill (S. 461) granting an increase of pension to James Turner;

A bill (S. 462) granting an increase of pension to William M. Whitaker;

A bill (S. 463) granting an increase of pension to Catherine T. Williams;

A bill (S. 464) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Wadsworth Wood; and

A bill (S. 465) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Adams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A bill (S. 466) relating to the use and occupation of lands of the United States for the development of water power, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Such bills usually go to the Committee on Commerce, and unless there is an intention to change the reference of all such bills this one had better take the usual course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state, for the benefit of the Senator from Arkansas, that the bill has been referred as it was in the preceding Congress.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Bills to authorize the construction of dams and the creation of water power have invariably gone to the Committee on Commerce. I move that the bill be so referred.

Mr. GRONNA. I have no objection to having the bill referred to the committee suggested by the Senator from Arkansas. I would just as soon have it go to the Committee on Commerce as to the Committee on Public Lands.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be referred—

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Before that order is made, we should like to have the title of the bill again read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the title of the bill.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 466) relating to the use and occupation of lands of the United States for the development of water power, and for other purposes.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, all those questions are involved in the general question of legislation concerning water power in the present state of the discussion of that subject; and general bills providing for the construction of dams in navigable streams, for instance, having a national feature, usually go to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. From the reading of the title it appears to me the bill has reference more to public lands than it has to water power.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Of course we can not tell exactly what is the text of the bill from the title, but the general—

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I have the bill before me, and clearly it should not go to the Committee on Commerce. It provides:

That hereafter permits for the use and occupation of lands in national forests, national parks, Indian and other reservations, and the unreserved public domain of the United States may be issued, etc.

It pertains to lands along nonnavigable streams, and is a matter with which the Committee on Commerce has nothing to do. I think the bill ought to go to the Committee on Conservation of National Resources, and I make that motion.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, the bill is not such a one as I supposed. I thought it dealt broadly with the question of water power. I have not any desire to interfere with the service of any other committee, and I have no objection to the reference of the bill to any committee to which the author of it wants it to go.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to say that I think the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] is mistaken. That bill has been before the Committee on Public Lands a number of times. It relates to the occupation of lands; it does not involve the preservation of forests or the preservation of Indian reservations, but relates to the occupation of lands in forest reserves and also in Indian reservations. I believe as it refers to the public lands it ought to go to the Committee on Public Lands, where it has heretofore been referred.



Mr. SMITH of Arizona. In response to the Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot], I think that while this bill has been before the Committee on Public Lands, as many similar bills have been before that committee, it is simply because the Committee on Conservation of National Resources has not been particularly active, in that it was almost impossible, I am informed, to get a quorum of that committee at the last session of Congress. Clearly the bill relates to a matter that concerns the conservation of national resources. It is a question of water power within national forest reserves and on the public lands. It is not a question of land at all under this bill; it is a question of the use of waters, the conservation of waters, the conservation of power. I do not wish to make the point as against the Public Lands Committee on the ground that it is not perfectly competent for that committee to take care of the subject, but I do make it on the ground that the other committee, having much less work to do, can probably give it much more attention.

Mr. SMOOT. I desire to call the Senator's attention to the fact that if it is a question of water or the use of water, neither the Committee on Public Lands nor any other committee of the Senate has a right to handle it; the States of this Nation have that right. It does not relate to the conservation of water, but to the privilege of granting and occupying certain public lands. The bill rightfully belongs to the Public Lands Committee, and I hope that is where it will go.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the reference of the bill introduced by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA.]

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] has moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Conservation of National Resources.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I feel that it ought to go to that committee; but I am also a member of the Committee on Public Lands, and I shall make no further contention in regard to the matter. I withdraw the motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is withdrawn; and, without objection, the bill will be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A bill (S. 467) to amend section 24 of the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 468) to amend section 9 of the act of June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes"; and

A bill (S. 469) to increase the compensation of rural mail carriers; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 470) for the relief of Rodger Caplette; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 471) to prohibit selling of intoxicating beverages in the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

A bill (S. 472) to provide for the classification of the public lands of the United States;

A bill (S. 473) to provide for the disposal of coal and coal lands;

A bill (S. 474) to authorize the issuance of absolute and unqualified patents to public lands in certain cases;

A bill (S. 475) to authorize the disposal of phosphate, oil, asphaltum, or natural gas; and

A bill (S. 476) to provide for the sale of timber and timber lands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 477) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 478) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands," approved June 22, 1910; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 479) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 480) to prohibit the interstate shipment of impure seeds; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 481) granting a pension to William F. Niederlifer;

A bill (S. 482) granting an increase of pension to Charles Shattuck;

A bill (S. 483) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Swift; and

A bill (S. 484) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harrison; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 485) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; and

A bill (S. 486) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 487) providing for the discovery, development, and protection of streams, springs, and water holes in the desert and arid public lands of the United States in the State of California, for rendering the same more readily accessible, and for the establishment of and maintenance of signboards and monuments locating the same; and

A bill (S. 488) to authorize the sale and issuance of patent for certain land to H. W. O'Melveny; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 489) for the relief of Ellen B. Monahan;

A bill (S. 490) for the relief of Richard H. Grey; and

A bill (S. 491) for the relief of W. A. Gara; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 492) to authorize the construction of a bridge across San Francisco Bay to connect the cities of Oakland and San Francisco, Cal.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 493) to change the military record of Henry Clay Anderson from corporal to captain of staff, without pay; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 494) to establish a hydrographic station at Los Angeles, Cal.; and

A bill (S. 495) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Frederick Marshall (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 496) making it unlawful to publish details of crimes and accidents in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 497) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William M. Carroll; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 498) to reimburse J. Mandelbaum & Sons, of Des Moines, Iowa, for certain duties paid in excess (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 499) authorizing the President to appoint Richard Hutton a pay inspector in the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 500) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Wigger;

A bill (S. 501) granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Carter;

A bill (S. 502) granting an increase of pension to William F. Flemming;

A bill (S. 503) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Graft;

A bill (S. 504) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Coffman;

A bill (S. 505) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Boyer;

A bill (S. 506) granting an increase of pension to James H. Firman;

A bill (S. 507) granting a pension to Clarence W. Failor;

A bill (S. 508) granting a pension to Bert E. Lockwood;

A bill (S. 509) granting an increase of pension to Ellis R. Douglas;

A bill (S. 510) granting an increase of pension to David R. Edmonds;

A bill (S. 511) granting a pension to Minnie A. Curtis;

A bill (S. 512) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Balfour;

A bill (S. 513) granting an increase of pension to Elias Palmer;

A bill (S. 514) granting an increase of pension to Miller C. Hunter;

A bill (S. 515) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Little;

A bill (S. 516) granting an increase of pension to William Rider;

A bill (S. 517) granting a pension to Tilford A. Steele;

A bill (S. 518) granting a pension to William H. Spencer;

A bill (S. 519) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Williams; and

A bill (S. 520) granting a pension to D. M. Rowland; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 521) granting a pension to Elizabeth Kelly Steel; and

A bill (S. 522) granting a pension to Charles B. Haldeman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 523) granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Longman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 524) granting a pension to Roy E. Thoen;  
A bill (S. 525) granting an increase of pension to James E. Stalker;

A bill (S. 526) granting a pension to Mahala M. Clark (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 527) granting an increase of pension to Jerome P. Patten (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TILLMAN:

A bill (S. 528) for the relief of Capt. Frank Parker (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona:

A bill (S. 529) granting lands to the State of Arizona for construction and maintenance of roads, highways, and bridges (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 530) to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 10) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the time for the convening of Congress and commencement of the terms of the President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WORKS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 11) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 12) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators, the hour of 12.30 o'clock has arrived. Upon yesterday the Senate accepted the invitation of the House of Representatives to repair to its Hall at this time and listen to the communication of the President of the United States. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the order of the Senate.

Thereupon the Senate, preceded by its Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.

The address of the President of the United States this day delivered to both Houses of Congress is as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, gentlemen of the Congress, I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity to address the two Houses directly and to verify for myself the impression that the President of the United States is a person, not a mere department of the Government hailing Congress from some isolated island of jealous power, sending messages, not speaking naturally and with his own voice—that he is a human being trying to cooperate with other human beings in a common service. After this pleasant experience I shall feel quite normal in all our dealings with one another.

I have called the Congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly, in order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible, and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be to which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation. While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is to-day. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature—the nature of free business—instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day—very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the Govern-

ment. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain what those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably can not, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well, and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment exercised item by item. To some not accustomed to the excitements and responsibilities of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedies. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall be fortunate.

We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met and our methods should be thorough, as thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are and not worked out as if we were beginners. We are to deal with the facts of our own day, with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts. It is best, indeed it is necessary, to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening of your session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws; but just now I refrain. For the present, I put these matters on one side and think only of this one thing—of the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file.

I sincerely thank you for your courtesy. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

#### AMENDMENT TO SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TILLMAN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$125,000 for the purchase of a site and construction of a wharf and buildings and purchase of the necessary equipment for a depot for the sixth lighthouse district, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### THE TARIFF.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 10) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRONNA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 10) to reduce tariff duties and



to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

#### COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution, which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That Mr. GOFF be assigned to service on the following committees: Claims, Conservation of National Resources, Military Affairs, Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, Pensions, Railroads, and University of the United States.

#### ALEXANDER MACKENZIE AND HENRY L. ABBOT.

Mr. TOWNSEND submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 33), which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims:

*Resolved*, That the claims of Alexander MacKenzie, United States Army, retired (S. 5119), and Henry L. Abbot, United States Army, retired (S. 5120), now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; and the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

#### WATERWAYS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. TOWNSEND submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 32), which was read:

*Resolved*, That the President be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested to enter upon negotiations with Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada with a view to an international agreement for the concurrent or cooperative improvement of navigation in waterways used, or which can be used, in common for the commerce of Canada and the United States.

Mr. LODGE. I think that resolution ought to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I will say to the Senator that it was referred to the Committee on Commerce in the last Congress.

Mr. LODGE. It involves negotiations with a foreign power.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will say that a similar resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce in the preceding Congress.

Mr. LODGE. It may have been referred to that committee in the last Congress, but I think clearly any measure involving a treaty with a foreign power should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I ask the attention of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] to the matter.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I have no objection to its going to that committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### CHEAT AND NEW RIVERS, VA. AND W. VA.

Mr. CHILTON. I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. It simply calls for documents and papers.

The resolution (S. Res. 30) was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate of the United States*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish to the Senate, if consistent with public interests, copies of all documents and papers in his office or under his control relating to the building of dams or reservoirs by private interests in the Cheat and New Rivers in the States of Virginia and West Virginia and copies of all correspondence had with his department relating thereto, together with copies of all rulings or permits, if any, issued or made by his department authorizing the building of any such dams or reservoirs.

Mr. GALLINGER. I do not rise to object, but to suggest to the Senator from West Virginia to substitute the word "directed" for "requested." That is the ordinary language.

Mr. CHILTON. I accept that amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

#### POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S PENSION ROLLS.

Mr. BRISTOW. I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 31) was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, directed to furnish the Senate the names of all persons borne on the policemen's and firemen's pension rolls of the District, and to inform the Senate what employment such persons have, either in the service of the Government or in private life, and what compensation is received by each pensioner so employed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I object to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi objects, and the resolution will go over.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Let it go to the proper committee.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, April 9, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 8, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art from everlasting to everlasting, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, our God and our Father, whose infinite wisdom, power, and goodness are everywhere apparent on land and sea and sky, incline our hearts to do Thy will that we may reflect those attributes in thought and deed.

Give us this day the bread that feeds the heart and strengthens the mind for the tasks before us, that we may live with Thee, in Thee, for Thee, and accumulate the wealth that never dies, and enjoy the heaven of the now by doing those tasks willingly, patiently, faithfully, moment by moment, hour by hour, with malice toward none, with charity for all. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The SPEAKER. There are several Members present this morning who were not here yesterday, and if they will come down in front of the Speaker's desk they may be sworn in.

Mr. KALANIANAOLE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. CURLEY, Mr. FAISON, Mr. WHITE, Mr. SHACKLEFORD, and Mr. MOSS of Indiana appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests that when Members rise to speak they announce their names and States. The Chair knows a good many of them, but he has not had an opportunity to become acquainted with or recognize the faces of all of them.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

#### House concurrent resolution 1.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1913, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

#### JOINT SESSION OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an announcement. During the joint session of the Senate and House about to be held 110 seats in front will be reserved for the Senate and the officers thereof.

The Chair will appoint a committee of three to wait on the President in the Speaker's room and escort him into the House. They will come in at this door on the left.

At joint meetings of the Senate and House the Vice President sits on the right of the Speaker. In this joint meeting the Speaker presides, because it is our invitation to the Senate.

The Chair desires to admonish the occupants of the galleries that they are here by the courtesy of the House, and that a very little conversation on the part of each one of 800 or 900 people makes a tremendous buzz and uproar. Therefore, as far as it is possible under the circumstances, during the proceedings, after the President comes in, the Chair expresses the desire that the occupants of the galleries refrain from conversation.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] as the committee on the part of the House to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess until the hour of 12.30 p. m.

Mr. MANN. Make it 12.29.

Mr. CLAYTON. I will make it 12.25.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama moves that the House stand in recess until 12.25 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.

At the expiration of the recess the House resumed its session. At 12 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.